

# The Helena Independent.

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HEL. A. MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1889.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

## HARRIS.

One-Price, Square-Dealing,  
CLOTHIER,  
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,  
MAIN STREET.

### DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That year by year the habits of People vary as do the Fashions? Time was when about the only chance a man had to get a Suit of Clothing without paying four prices would be to haggle for an hour, and finally a spirit of compromise or fatigue induce the contending parties to compromise.

Different here, and it is our proud honor to state we were the Pioneers in this system of ONE PRICE. We have gone ahead of any of our competitors, and mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES. True there are some of the "How Much Will You Give" class of clothiers—those relics of barbaric clothing days—but their days are numbered; and ere many moons have come and gone they will be laid away and have joined the silent majority.

But talking of changes. Don'tcher know it is time to change your Overcoat? Has not this storm suggested to you the propriety of looking at those Overcoats the merits of which we have been proclaiming all the season? Take a look at some of our Fur Trimmed Overcoats. They will make your mouth water. That one at \$22.50 is a Bird! We have sold stacks of them already this season, and have stacks left.

Then we have a Fur-Collar Coat at \$15 that is a Gem. But all our Specialties are gems, and one of the first water is a coat, Otter Cuffs and Collar, English Beaver-cloth, which we are selling cheaper than we did last year, notwithstanding the fact that fur and cloth have both advanced in price.

We have several things in Underwear that would attract the attention of a connoisseur. Goods that formerly went for \$8 and \$10 can now be had for about half that money. We have many of those effects in Silk, Lace and Stripes that you cannot find in any place in Helena except—"You Know Where."

Another thing that will attract you is our stock of Nobby Cardigans. Without a doubt we can show two styles where you can find one elsewhere, while we show some styles that you cannot find as Fine in Quality anywhere. We mean this and stand ready to prove it!

Children grow to be Boys, Boys pass on to Manhood, but they must all be remembered. No matter how transitory their condition, we have 'em all, in all grades. All the Ladies will tell you: "The only place to buy Boys' Clothing is at Harris" and they know you can depend upon it.

Many things we would like to mention were our space not so limited, but we must say a word about our Neckwear. In this specialty

### WE ARE THE BOSS.

Pshaw, they can't hold a candle to us! Just look at our line and you will agree. The Styles are the latest. We are not accountable for the Patterns, because our opinion is that the more ridiculous a garment, or the louder the pattern, the more apt to be considered as the "Proper Thing" this year. From the abbreviated "Chippie" Box Coat to the horrid "Banana" patterns that adorn our Vest and Neckties, as they are Stylish, we must wear them,

DONCHERKNOW.

## HARRIS

The One-Price Clothier

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

## DOM PEDRO LEAVES RIO.

First a Prisoner, He is Given Twenty-Four Hours in Which to Quit the Country.

The Deposed Emperor Sails for Lisbon, But His Allowance Will Go On.

Brazilians in London and America Doubt the Stability of the Republic and Give Their Reasons.

LIMA, Nov. 18.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro, dated November 16th, 9:55 p. m., are to the effect that the Province of Bahia is opposed to the revolution. Viscount Ouro Preto, ex-minister of the interior, and Senator Maicunck, a banker, have been arrested. The emperor is looked on with suspicion. The provisional government has abolished monarchy. The revolutionary commission has addressed a message to the emperor, telling him to leave the country in twenty-four hours. The emperor acknowledged this, and leaves by packet Alagoas, accompanied by an iron-clad. The Brazilian government will give the emperor a certain amount to live in Europe. The republic is a certainty and great enthusiasm prevails.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: The republican council at Rio Janeiro decided a few months ago that the anniversary of the French revolution was the most propitious occasion on which to proclaim the republic. The leaders of the party were so confident of success that they ordered a number of republican flags to be made in this city. In the new flag the crown is replaced by a Phrygian cap. Among the causes that led to the revolution were the tyrannical means to which the government resorted in order to secure the return of its supporters at the last election.

### Notified of His Departure.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says Dom Pedro has departed from Brazil. He sailed direct to Lisbon. Before his departure he was formally notified of his deposition. At the same time he was informed that the civil list would be continued. The province of Bahia opposes the republic, but most of the other provinces have signified their adherence to the new regime. Dr. Barbosa, the new minister of finance, announces that all contracts entered into by the imperial government will be maintained. The overthrow of monarchy has temporarily paralyzed business. The former prime minister has been ordered to leave the country.

A Brazilian, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of his country and well qualified to speak with regard to the situation in Brazil, said this evening: "I believe that the movement has occurred and that the capital is in the hands of the insurgents, but I do not believe that the new government has come to stay. We need more information about the personnel of the newly proclaimed government to believe in its permanency. I think it is a military movement supported by a few thousand civilians, and that when the provinces are heard from a reaction will take place. The names of those announced as at the head of affairs are all republicans, and they are not men of high standing. The ministry is mostly composed of lawyers, and I do not believe that they will have the confidence of the people."

Dispatches received here this afternoon from Rio Janeiro reiterate the statement that the republic in the republic and with no opposition. The latest intelligence received from Rio Janeiro indicated that Bahia and Pernambuco were in a state of revolution. The people everywhere are so much absorbed in the order of the day, that it is impossible to get any news from the provinces. It is asserted in some quarters that he has not yet left the country. The British mail steamer Atrato, from Montevideo for Southampton, is due at Rio to-morrow, and some believe the imperial party will take passage upon that steamer for Europe. Commercial dispatches are forwarded from Brazil to foreign countries without delay. All dispatches, however, relating to the political situation, or giving any information regarding the new government, have to be submitted to the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence about the revolution which has reached the outside world, except the very meagre facts that have got through in commercial telegrams in cipher, is that which has met the disapproval of the government. A dispatch has been received at the Brazilian legation here in London from Dr. Barbosa, saying the minister of finance of the new government directed the Brazilian minister to notify the London Stock Exchange that the financial engagements contracted by the imperial government will be faithfully observed by the republic.

### The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Blaine is in receipt of a telegram from Rio Janeiro confirming the press dispatch report, which says in substance that the army and navy were on the side of the insurgents, that a provisional government had been formed; and that the emperor was a prisoner in his palace.

A member of the Brazilian legation, referring to the matter, said: "The popular movement is not in favor of a republic, and it will not spring up in a night, and without any warning. The last elections show that the republican party returned only two members and the elections were fair and open. That does not show any sentiment favoring a republic. The insurgents have captured the capital, the head of the nation and the army and navy are with them. They control all means of communication. There is undoubtedly a conscription of the cable service. I would like to hear what the other side is doing and something from the provinces. If you were an American in Rio and heard that by a sudden movement the garrison and some of the citizens had seized the departments and imprisoned the president and cabinet and set up a government, you would want to know what Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states were doing before being convinced that the new government would last. I believe the movement is a military one, and

is not supported by more than a thousand civilians.

"It would be easy for the army and navy, by surprise, when the officers of the government are peacefully and quietly attending to their business, to capture the city of Rio, secure through the navy control of outside communications and imprison the emperor."

"But," was suggested, "if the people are favorable to the emperor, how can the insurgents maintain control?" "That," was the reply, "is just what is lacking, and I expect to hear the provinces have rallied to the emperor's support. Although he is imprisoned he is still emperor and the provinces can declare for him. I think the provinces will declare war against the capital, and the situation will resemble that in France at the time of the Paris commune. There are in the navy about 5,500 officers and sailors, not all of whom are in Rio. Many are abroad. The army has about the same strength, and with about 5,000 civilians upholding them, it would make 16,000 men only, and I do not believe the movement has greater strength."

"It is true the dispatches say some of the provinces have declared for a republic, but these all come from Rio, and those who have seized the central government. We have not got the other side. Knowing the country as I do, I do not think the provinces have so declared. The republican party throughout the empire is organized into small clubs and their members would of course send in their felicitations to the general government. There are also small garrisons of fifty or more men in various provinces, and these have sent their congratulations. This, I think, is the foundation for the statement in regard to the permanence of the republic until we get more information and something from the other side."

Of the new cabinet, the members are principally journalists. The president, Dod Dr. Fonseca and Minister of War Benjamin Constant are soldiers, and the remaining three members are lawyers. Senator Quintas Locayura, is looked upon here as perhaps the leader in the revolutionary movement. He is editor of La Pais, published in Rio de Janeiro, is a republican of long standing, and has earnestly labored for the creation of a republic. Benjamin Constant, minister of war, has heretofore been a professor in the Polytechnic school, and a member of the board of military engineers.

Among navy officers no surprise was expressed at the news of the revolution. One officer said that twenty years ago, when he was in Brazil, there was a general feeling that when Dom Pedro's reign ended a republican form of government would be instituted. Lieutenant Barry who recently returned from Brazil says that this feeling has come to pass was openly talked of among Brazilians as probable to occur, and expected, if any time, and to the people of Brazil it could not appear to have been sudden.

It is apparent that the Brazilian officials here have become finally convinced that the emperor has been overthrown. In conversation to-day with a citizen of this city, he said he was convinced the men who led the revolution could not retain their leadership. They are unknown to fame and without followers in their own country. There were some open to the possibility of their return. They might perceive their own weakness and call a convention which would bring together the representative men of the country, and this convention would naturally consider the question of a republican form of government and settle the question as to whether Brazil is yet ready for a republic, or whether the imperial form of government should be maintained. If the present leaders refuse to adopt this course, then they would be obliged to assume more and more arbitrarily the direction of affairs and the result would be a dictatorship.

### United States of Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—The new government has announced it will firmly maintain order. It is preparing a circular to foreign governments relative to the overthrow of the empire, which will be telegraphed to them through the Brazilian representatives abroad. The province of Bahia has signified its adherence to the republic. News from other provinces shows that they are also in favor of a republican form of government.

New York, Nov. 18.—There was great excitement and a big attendance at the Coffee Exchange this morning, due to the interest felt in the Brazilian situation. Up to 11:30 the Rio cable had not yet arrived, and all attention was directed to the news it would bring. Coffee advanced from fifteen to fifty-five points over Saturday's closing. On the first call 20,750 bags were sold.

The governors named by the provisional government (see last issue) have been appointed. The de-animation adopted by the government for the republic is the United States of Brazil. The province of Bahia has proclaimed for the republic and peace and quiet reign. The five articles of the government decree are, a republic is proclaimed, the provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil, each state will form its own local government, each state will send a representative to congress, which will convene shortly, and the final decision of which the provisional government will await. Meantime, the governors of the nation will adopt the means to maintain order and protect citizens' rights. The nation's internal and external relations will be presented meanwhile by the provisional government.

Gen. de Fonseca, Senator Constant and others proceeded to Petropolis Friday morning and informed the emperor he had been deposed. Dom Pedro, supported by his family received the deputation with absolute composure. Gen. de Fonseca was the spokesman. He said Brazil had advanced far enough in the path of civilization to dispense with a monarchy. The country, while grateful to the emperor for his patriotic services, was firmly resolved to recognize only a republic. Dom Pedro made a dignified reply. He declined to abdicate, but said he would yield to force and imperial unity was allowed one hour to prepare for their departure.

### BRUTALITY IN BUTTE.

James Hall Stabs His Wife With a Pair of Shears and is Arrested.

BUTTE, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Last night James Hall, of Walkerville, stabbed his wife with a pair of shears. The woman threw up her arm and caught the blow, but both blades of the shears passed entirely through her arm. She fainted and the husband made no further attempt to injure her, but walked off into another room, leaving the shears sticking in her arm. He went to bed and was subsequently arrested and passed the night in the county jail. He has beaten his wife on previous occasions. The couple have a family, one daughter being nearly grown. Hall is a brother of W. E. Hall, superintendent of the Alice Mining company. He was held this afternoon in \$1,000 bail to answer to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit great bodily injury. The woman sustained great loss of blood and with the double shock received, her recovery is a matter of doubt.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

The Manipulation of Montana Politics From the White House Closely Watched.

A Live Washington Correspondent Who Has Unbounded Faith in Helena's Future.

Gov. Toole's Popularity in Washington—Mr. Roosevelt's Collection White in Montana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Noble to-day affirmed the decision of the Helena land office, cancelling the claim of Addison Marceau to the northeast quarter of section 36, township 14, range 21. The land was settled on by Fred Bucier in 1867. Oct. 13, 1870, Marceau purchased it and made some improvements and made application to file a pre-emption statement. A few days before that it had been surveyed and designated as school lands. Marceau claimed it on the ground that he had filed his application before the report of the survey was filed. Secretary Noble, however, holds that after the field notes were made, any pre-emption claim would not hold unless made by Bucier, who settled before the government survey.

The connection between the white house and Montana republican methods is watched here with a peculiar interest. His grandfather's grandson has never been averse to using his opportunities to assist his grandfather's great grandson. In the senate all Montana territorial legislation that went into Senator Harrison's committee on territories was regarded referred to Prince Russell or at least molded and monkeyed with from the standpoint of that individual's interests and opinions. Not that Senator and President Benjamin Harrison was not or is not a very honest and well meaning man, but the paternal instinct is naturally very strong in the grandson of a grandire. Among republican politicians here it is frankly believed that the election of Prince Russell to the senate would knock his father into a cocked hat in 1892. The surest way for Montana democrats to help their party may be to protest mildly, but let the young man get his big head in the white light of senatorial life.

Prof. Arnold Hague, of the geological survey, returned this week from his summer's work in the Yellowstone Park. This is the eighth summer he has given to field work in the Park. He is as bronzed and ruddy as an old frontiersman. Indian Commissioner Morgan expects soon to have in print the report of the Court of Indian Commission, which closed the deal in September by which the northern part of the reservation is to be thrown open. This new country will be a bonanza to Spokane Falls. Most of Court d'Alene are in the hands of the reservation. Another survey will see a heavy tide of settlement sweeping into that region.

Mr. E. G. Dunsell, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, returned here from his journey to Montana. He speaks in the highest praise of Helena in particular and Montana in general. The home office of the paper has complimented him on the wealth of information—and information of worth, I may add—that he sent about the new mountain state. Mr. Dunsell promises himself another visit to Montana another year. "I expect to see Helena as much larger," says Mr. Dunsell, "than it is at Omaha. He is larger than it was four years ago when I was there. This may be exaggeration, but it is a city that is being prepared for a long while to make such a rapid growth."

Congressman Carter and his wife are in temporary quarters on Fourteenth street, during the fortnight preliminary to the opening of congress. Colonel Carter—they like him here—will be here here, and the new Congress will be a very interesting one. He is quite favorably impressed with Capitol hill, not being particularly anxious for the social whirl of the west end.

Gov. Toole's administration is watched at this long distance with great interest, not only because of its historical and political importance, but for personal reasons. He was a popular man in Washington during his four years of work here, and his friends are legion. He lived close down town where he was easily accessible always to westerners from Duluth to Seattle and he gave his time liberally and cheerfully to all who came with a reasonable demand upon him. This pushed his own work, the letter-writing and legislative labors far on into the night, but he burned the midnight oil like a philosopher and kept even with his duty always.

I see Theodore Roosevelt tripping down Connecticut avenue now of mornings on his way to the civil service office. He has taken a house in Jefferson Place which is furnishing for the winter social festivities. Montana contributes lavishly to his house. The floors have more than four grizzly bear skin rugs and there are some splendid specimens of mountain sheep and elk heads.

The wife of Dr. Philip Harvey, of Fort Keogh, is in Washington, to be the guest for the winter of her sister, Mrs. Layton, at her pleasant home, 2317 Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. P. C. Mills and daughter, of Butte, are the guests of Mrs. Fisher, on K street, for the winter. Senator Farwell is in bad luck. When he arrived here the other night he rested his grip at the depot while he was lighting a cigar. Some thief "lifted" the satchel and disappeared. In the grip was the senator's nightshirt, tooth-brush, a bill he intended to introduce at the next session amending the national bank act, a draft of the remarks he intended making at his next interview with the president, the indorsements of several hundred Chicago office-seekers and sundry other papers of political import. When the senator got ready to retire to his palatial quarters at Morton's Shoreham Flats he found himself in need of a night-shirt. He called on Joe Cannon, who has an adjoining apartment, to borrow one. Joe said of course, and pulled from his bureau a red flannel undershirt. Farwell said it was a nightshirt he wanted. Cannon said he was the only kind of a nightshirt he ever wore, and never heard of any other kind. The big dry goods man looked appalled, but he passed it off and the two statesmen took the elevator, went down to the "cave annex" and refreshed themselves. Farwell had to sleep in his undershirt.

## EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

O'Sullivan and Coughlan's Friends Trying to Prove an Alibi.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—In the Cronin case Peter Koch testified that he made the acquaintance of Coughlan by his entering his employment to ferret out the authors of the dynamite explosion at Lynch's distillery; subsequently he changed his name because of trouble with another man, who threatened him with arrest.

James Highland testified that he and his cousin Jeremiah drank two glasses of sherry each and took a cigar with O'Sullivan in a saloon in the neighborhood of the Carlson cottage on the night of Sunday, May 5. Witness is somewhat taller than Coughlan, and his cousin is about the height of Kunze. This testimony was introduced to contradict that of sub-keeper Nehman, that O'Sullivan, Coughlan and Kunze drank sherry and took cigars in his saloon on the night of the murder.

Ex-Detective Whalen, who was Dan Coughlan's partner on the force, was the next witness. He testified to having seen Coughlan about the east Chicago avenue police station about 7:30 the night that Cronin was murdered, and several times thereafter up to 10 o'clock, when they parted. The fact was brought out on cross-examination that Whalen and O'Sullivan are cousins and that witness' brother and wife kept house for O'Sullivan.

Sergeant John Stiff said after roll call, about 9 or 10 o'clock the night of May 4, he went outside the station and met Officers Whalen and Coughlan together. They had a drink and talked over some changes in the department for five or ten minutes, after which Stiff went away. The cross-examination brought out the fact that Stiff travelled about with Whalen for many years.

## THE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION.

Olympia Crowded With Strangers Who Witness the Inauguration Ceremonies.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 18.—All day yesterday and to-day crowds have been arriving, and it is estimated that from 6,000 to 8,000 strangers are in the city. Houses are all decorated with the national colors and bunting. The legislature met at 10 and immediately adjourned till noon. Shortly before that hour a procession of pioneers, militia and civic societies arrived at the capitol, escorting the state officials. They were received by the legislature and proceeded in procession to the stand in front of the capitol, where the ceremonies took place. J. F. Gowey, mayor of Olympia, presided. Territorial Governor Moore and Gov. Terry made addresses in which they congratulated the new state, its resources and prospects for a brilliant future were reviewed. At the close of Terry's address and amid cheers and the booming of cannon and music by the band, the governor and state officers were sworn in by Supreme Judge Hoyt. In the afternoon the governor reviewed the troops. To-night the town is illuminated and the inaugural reception and ball are in progress.

### Pierce a Sure Winner.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The members of North Dakota's first state legislature have all arrived in the city, the last contingent coming in on the noon train. The session will be called to order to-morrow morning. There has been no end of secret canvassing all day, and to-night it is practically settled that ex-Gov. Gilbert A. Pierce will be the first United States senator elected. Ex-Gov. Ordway leads the other senatorial candidates. D. B. Wellman, of New Rockford, is already agreed upon for speaker of the house.

### DIAMOND AND TRACK.

Two Days of Ball Playing in Denver—Races in New Jersey.

DENVER, Nov. 18.—At least 50,000 people witnessed the ball game between the St. Louis Browns and the Boston yesterday and everybody was delighted. It was work from beginning to finish. The Browns did their best, but they were not equal to the wonderful playing of the Browns. A good play was widely received. There were no favorites and equal justice was meted out. Score St. Louis, 8; Boston, 2.

The game to-day between the same clubs was witnessed by a large crowd, but the playing was miserable. Score—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 19.

### Races at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 18.—Three-fourths of a mile—Monola won, Lisimony second, Civil Service third. Time 1:19.

Six furlongs—Arab won, Cold Stream second, Sir William third. Time 1:39.

Six furlongs—Louise won, Wheeler T. second, Bill Barnes third. Time 1:25.

Six furlongs—Robespere won, Treble second, Tacitus third. Time 1:20.

Six and a half furlongs—Taragon won, Elkton second, Bon Cloche third. Time 1:25.

One mile—Martin Russell won, Tipstaff second, Lola May third. Time 1:47.

### ADMIRAL WALKER'S CRUISE.

Foreign Nations to Have a Chance to See Our New War Ships.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Amid the booming cannon, dipping of flags, waving of hundreds of hats and handkerchiefs and cheers from as many throats, Admiral Walker and his squadron, comprising the ships Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown, with bunting flying and the gay panoply of war, sailed majestically down North River shortly before noon to-day. Accompanying the men-of-war was the Dolphin, which went as far as Sandy Hook, having on board as passengers Secretary Tracy, Secretary of War Proctor, Ex-Congressman Kasson, Congressman Herbert Rusk, Elliott, Thomas and others. Ex-Secretary Robeson, Admiral Gerhardt were taken on board the Dolphin in a barge. Just as the barge left the dock Ex-Secretary Whitney arrived and the barge returned to the dock for him. In honor of his arrival Admiral Walker ordered that a salute of thirteen guns be fired. At 11:20 the Chicago moved, after a salute of nine guns, and passing between the Dolphin and Atlanta led the way to the bay.

### Fell Under the Train.

BUTTE, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon John Kotz, a 12-year-old boy living on the Clear Grit terrace, tried to get on board a Montana Union freight train in a cut near Centerville. He fell under the train and was killed. The coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company.

## LOOKING OVER ALASKA.

A Chief of the Government Expedition Tells About Life in the Far North.

Luxuriant Forests, Green Grass and Flowers, but the Ground Frozen Hard.

The Past Season a Bad One for the Miners. Owing to Heavy Springs and Summer Rains.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Letters have been received in this city from John E. McGrath, one of the chiefs of the government expedition for the survey of Alaska, dated Aug. 19 and 21. That part of the expedition which he commands had at that time navigated the Yukon river further than any steamer ever went before, and will, during the winter, travel through an unexplored land. McGrath speaks of the miserable poverty and filth of the Indian inhabitants. Game and fish are very abundant. It is difficult, he says, to believe one is in the Arctic land when you observe the luxuriant forests, green grass, flowers and warmth of the days; but dig down ten inches anywhere and the ground will be found frozen hard. At Mulato, they have dug twenty-five feet to get water, and the ground was found frozen all the way down. In spite of this, the weather was so warm every man is going around in his shirt sleeves. The mosquitoes are plentiful and ferocious.

We reached Fort Yukon on July 2, and our parties separated. Turner and I am making my way slowly up to the boundary. Turner is the first man to take a steamer up the Porcupine river. The river is a regular mountain stream, rising with every rain and falling immediately afterward. Turner struck it at a low stage and progressed forty miles. Fort Yukon is but a name now. There is not a stick of one of its houses left. The houses of the Hudson Bay company have been allowed to go to ruin. Moose are plentiful and cheap, but the people eat anything they can get up here which will not poison them. The miners are miserably poor. One storekeeper at Forty Mile Creek had \$15,000 worth of bad debts on his books this spring, and still I am told that a man comes into his store without a dollar gets as good treatment as one who has the cash to pay for what he gets. He gets his money if the miners can make it, and if they don't he loses it. These frontiersmen stand together and help each other through thick and thin. Last year a solitary miner was killed by an Indian over at Koculuk river. He was the first one ever touched. A big band of miners traveled nearly 1,000 miles and landed the Indian murderer, losing the whole season's work by their trip.

The second letter bearing date of Aug. 21, says among other things "that they were four or five miles outside of the United States line, squatting on her British majesty's possessions. Times have been dreadfully hard with the miners this year. It has rained nearly the whole spring and the summer in this neighborhood and in consequence the mountain streams have become torrents, washing out water wheels, sluices, sluice boxes, etc., and preventing the miners from doing anything. Wages are high, \$5, when you work, but they work so little they would prefer \$20 a month and grub. I don't expect to get any more letters out this year, nor in the spring. I have no dogs and therefore no way to send them."

### WOLF WANTS DAMAGES.

A Former Helena Auctioneer to Sue the Winnipic Sun Printing Co.

WINNEPEG, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Joseph Wolf, a well known citizen, has instructed his solicitors to enter an action for libel against the Sun Printing company, and R. Lorne Richardson, reporter, jointly, for publishing an alleged interview with Wolf respecting the immorality of the citizens of Helena, Mont.

[The article in question was referred to by Mr. Wolf in an indignant denial published in THE INDEPENDENT recently. The alleged interview represented Mr. Wolf as saying general immorality was prevalent in Helena, that there was no social or home life in the city, no regard for the Sabbath and that every form of debauchery prevailed without check or hindrance from the authorities. He was represented as saying that the city was a perfect Sodom and that he was surprised that the judgment of God had not fallen upon it long ago, and he knew but one wickedler city on top of the earth, and that was Bate.]

### AN HEIRESS KIDNAPPED.

A Sensation in the Fashionable Part of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—There was an exciting time in the fashionable quarter of Lafayette park this morning. As Alice Jackson was about to enter a carriage with Mrs. Brouters she was seized by two men and hurried into a close carriage, which was rapidly driven away. Miss Jackson is a niece of John E. Taylor, of the Richardson-Taylor Drug company, and is the heiress of a fortune. She left the home of her guardian Taylor three months ago, and went to Brouters' to live. Taylor denies having had anything to do with the kidnapping, and the case will be fought out in the courts of law. The girl is still missing with no clue to her whereabouts.

### Mormons in the Northwest.

WINNEPEG, Nov. 18.—A number of leading Mormons from Salt Lake City are at present visiting the Mormon colony near MeLeod. A party of visitors, including President Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, late territorial representative for Utah in the American congress, and Mrs. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr., and a Mr. Smith, a nephew of Mormon Prophet Joseph Smith. They will stay some time at the Mormon settlement. The indications are there will be a large influx of Mormons in the northwest.